



$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 10 \\ 3 & 7 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 \\ 0 & -8 & -16 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$2 \downarrow + = 1 \downarrow \times (-2)$   
 $3 \downarrow + = 1 \downarrow \times (-3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 6 \ 10 \\ -2 \ 10 \ 18 \\ \hline 3 \ 7 \ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \ 7 \ 11 \\ -3 \ 15 \ 22 \\ \hline 0 \ -8 \ -16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b \\ c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b + \lambda a_1 \\ c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -8 \\ -8 & -16 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

1. 3. 11 9 等. 因子尾項

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \lambda \vec{a} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{a} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b \\ \lambda b \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b \\ b \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \alpha^2 & \beta^2 & \gamma^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \beta - \alpha & \gamma - \alpha \\ 0 & \beta^2 - \alpha^2 & \gamma^2 - \alpha^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 \text{ r} + = 1 \text{ r} \times (-\alpha)$$

$$3 \text{ r} + = 1 \text{ r} \times (-\alpha^2)$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \beta - \alpha & \gamma - \alpha \\ \beta^2 - \alpha^2 & \gamma^2 - \alpha^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \beta - \alpha & \gamma - \alpha \\ (\beta - \alpha)(\beta + \alpha) & (\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma + \alpha) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \beta + \alpha & \gamma + \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)$$

$$= (\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & 1 \\ \beta^2 & \beta & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a x^2 + b x + c = f(x)$$

$(\alpha, A), (\beta, B), (\gamma, C)$   
 之通解  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & 1 \\ \beta^2 & \beta & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} a \alpha^2 + b \alpha + c = A \\ a \beta^2 + b \beta + c = B \\ a \gamma^2 + b \gamma + c = C \end{cases}$$

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{pmatrix} \in 3 \times 3.$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

由  $x$  为  $a$  公式.  $x = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \vec{b} \vec{c}}{|A|}$

$$y = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \vec{a} & \alpha \\ \vec{b} & \beta \\ \vec{c} & \gamma \end{pmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

13 (用 111)

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 2 - (-1) = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ - & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ - & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

II.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 & 8 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$  行基变换  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 13$

$$\mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A\vec{x}$$

$x_3$   
pivot 1+2  
非零

$$\text{ker}(A) = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4; A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \}$$

$$\vec{x} \in \text{ker}(A) \Leftrightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow B\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = \alpha \quad \vec{x} \in \text{ker}(A) \Leftrightarrow \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -\alpha \\ x_2 = \alpha \\ x_3 = \alpha \\ x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{令 } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即  $\vec{x} = \alpha \vec{v}$

$$\text{ker}(A) \text{ 为 } \vec{v} \text{ 生成的 } \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ 中的子空间, } \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

上 n 行 基本齊次方程の解は 基本解の線性組合形

$P_1, \dots, P_d$

$$\underbrace{P_1, \dots, P_d}_{A} \cdot A = B$$

定理 3.  $P_j$  : 正則  $\Leftrightarrow$   $P_j$  の解は 基本解の線性組合形

定理 3.  $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$

$$A \vec{x} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow B \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

ゆえに  $\vdash$

定理 3.  $P \vdash A = B$  すなはち  $A = (\vec{a}_1 \dots \vec{a}_4)$  と  $B = (\vec{b}_1 \dots \vec{b}_4)$  とすると  $P \vec{a}_j = \vec{b}_j$  ( $j = 1, \dots, 4$ )

ゆえに  $\vdash$

$$\vec{b}_3 = \vec{b}_1 - \vec{b}_2$$

ゆえに  $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$

$$\vec{a}_3 = \vec{a}_1 - \vec{a}_2$$

定理 3.  $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{j=1}^4 x_j \vec{a}_j = (x_1 + x_3) \vec{a}_1$$

$$+ (x_2 - x_3) \vec{a}_2 + x_4 \vec{a}_4$$

ゆえに  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_4$  は 3 線形独立である

ゆえに  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_4$  は 3 線形独立である 実際

$$c_1 \vec{a}_1 + c_2 \vec{a}_2 + c_4 \vec{a}_4 = \vec{0}$$

ゆえに  $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$

$$c_1 \vec{b}_1 + c_2 \vec{b}_2 + c_4 \vec{b}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

ゆえに  $c_1 = c_2 = c_4 = 0$  である。したがって  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_4$

は 3 線形独立である

$$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 4 & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

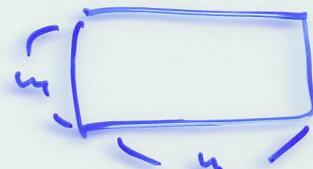
rank(A) = 3. A はフルランク.

- $\dim \text{Im}(A) = \text{rank}(A)$
- $\dim \text{ker}(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$   
 $= \text{零数} + \text{固数} - \text{rank}(A)$

$A: m \times n$  です.

$$\dim \text{Im}(A) = \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\dim \text{ker}(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$$



$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} |a_2 \ b_2| \\ -|a_3 \ b_3| \\ |a_1 \ b_1| \end{pmatrix}$$

3 2 1

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{a}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a} \perp (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}), \quad \vec{b} \perp (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}$$

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$   
 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$A, B : 2 \times 2 \text{ 正定} \Leftrightarrow \text{正定}.$

$$\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$$

$A : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ .  $\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0.$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I_2.$$

$$\det(AA^{-1}) = \det(I_2) = 1$$

$$\det(A)\det(A^{-1})$$

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 有唯一解} \\ \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \text{ 且} \end{cases}$$

即

$A : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ , 有唯一解.

$$n = 2$$

$A : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow A^{-1}A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

I

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 加正則なか? } \text{ 3. 考え} \\ \text{ 正則} \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow T_3 \rightarrow T_4 \rightarrow \\ \text{ 3. 代入} \rightarrow T_5.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---}$$

II.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$T_n(A) = \sum x^i = 1, \text{ 今 } \sum$   
 (2) 求めよ.

III.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ -a & 1 & b \\ -c & -b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$